

****The other person will get a copy of everything that you write in the petition and all of the court papers. You should contact a victim advocate and have a safety plan.****

For all types of injunctions, in the appropriate section, you may want to include all details of what the other person has done to you: scratching, punching, biting, kicking, throwing things at you, pulling hair, burning you, pushing or shoving you, using a weapon, slapping, strangling or choking you, rape, unwanted kissing or touching, unwanted rough or violent sexual activity, pinning you down, destroying property, keeping you from leaving or from calling law enforcement, threatening to hurt you, harassing you, following you, threatening to or causing harm to a pet, causing you injury in any way, or making threats to commit suicide.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Three things can happen after you file the petition:

1) The judge can enter a **Temporary Injunction for Protection**. This order will only be in effect until the hearing, which cannot be more than 15 days away. Read it carefully. **The other person will be served with a copy of the petition and the injunction.** If the other person contacts you before the hearing, report it to law enforcement.

2) The judge can enter an **Order Setting Hearing Only**. This means that there is **no injunction** in effect until the hearing. **The other person will be served with a copy of the petition.**

3) The judge can **deny the petition** and should give reasons in writing why the petition was denied. **The other person will not be served with a copy of the petition.** You can file a supplemental petition with additional information that may make a difference in the judge's decision.

WHAT DO I BRING TO COURT?

Witnesses - Witnesses must come to court to testify. Letters from witnesses are not allowed. You may subpoena witnesses, but there is a fee. You may contact the clerk for information. Police officers usually require a subpoena in advance to attend hearings.

Evidence - Pictures, phone records, messages, etc. that you want the court to consider.

Proof of Income - If you are asking for child support or alimony, you must bring a financial affidavit or proof of income such as pay stubs, tax returns, etc.

Documents - Car titles and deeds to home or other shared property.

Copies of Any Other Court Orders - Involving you and the other person such as divorce, custody, child support, etc.

WHAT ABOUT THE HEARING?

The purpose of the hearing is for the judge to decide whether to issue a final injunction. The judge decides the time period for the injunction. If both parties appear and want to proceed, the judge can listen to both parties and any witnesses, and review the evidence.

If a final injunction is entered, read it carefully and keep it with you. Ask the judge or court staff if you have any questions. **If the other person violates the order, report it immediately.** If a change is needed or you want a dismissal, contact the court. **You cannot give the other party permission to violate the injunction.**

RESOURCES: Ask the deputy clerk for information about court interpreters for your hearing, the local domestic violence center, and other resources in your community.

CIVIL INJUNCTIONS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC, DATING, REPEAT, AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE, AND STALKING



INFORMATION FOR PETITIONERS

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WHAT IS AN INJUNCTION?

You have the right to file a petition to ask the court to issue an order called an injunction against a particular person, who has been physically violent with you, has placed you in fear of physical violence, or is stalking you. The purpose is to legally prevent him or her from having contact with you by ordering him or her to stay away from your home, your car, your place of employment, and other places the court finds necessary. He or she is also forbidden to contact you in person or by phone, email, social media, other electronic means, or in writing. Injunctions can include other relief that the court feels is appropriate. If you are under 18 years old, ask the court clerk about an adult filing on your behalf.

WHICH ONE DO I CHOOSE?

There are five kinds of civil injunctions: domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, repeat violence, and stalking. There are different requirements for each type of injunction. The type of petition that you file depends on your relationship with the other person and what has occurred.

Domestic Violence

Do you now or have you in the past lived with the other person as if a “family”?

“Family” includes people who you are related to by blood or marriage (spouses, ex-spouses, parents, children), people you are living with now as if family or did in the past but never married, and the other parent of a child in common even if you never married or lived together.

OR

Do you and the other person have a child together?

If you answered “YES” to either of these domestic violence questions, then you may wish to file a petition for an injunction for protection against domestic violence.

Sexual Violence

If your answers to the domestic violence questions are “NO,” you may file a petition for protection against sexual violence if:

1) The other person committed one of the following acts: sexual battery defined by Chapter 794, F.S.; lewd and lascivious act, defined in Chapter 800, F.S. upon or in the presence of a child younger than 16; lured or enticed a child as described in Chapter 787, F.S.; required a child to sexually perform as in Chapter 827, F.S.; or committed any forcible felony wherein a sexual act was committed or attempted. (Ask the deputy clerk for definitions of these acts if you do not know how they apply.),

AND

2) You have reported the sexual violence to law enforcement and are cooperating with any criminal proceeding;

OR

The other person has been in prison for sexual violence against you, and the term of imprisonment has expired or will expire within 90 days from the date the petition is filed.

Dating Violence

If your answers to the domestic or sexual violence questions are “NO,” you may file a petition for protection against dating violence if:

1) You and the other person dated each other in the last six months;

AND

2) You had an expectation of affection or sexual involvement with the other person;

AND

3) You and the other person interacted on a frequent and continuous basis during the relationship;

AND

whether or not the **other person has been violent towards you in the past, you fear you are in imminent danger of violence.**

Repeat Violence

If your answers about the other kinds of injunctions for domestic, sexual, and dating violence petitions are “NO”, then you may be able to file a petition for an injunction against repeat violence. This petition could be used for neighbors, coworkers, students, relatives who have never lived together, etc. But, for this type of injunction, there must have been **two incidents** of physical violence, threats of violence, or stalking, and one of these must have occurred in the last six months.

Stalking / Cyberstalking

If you are the victim of at least **two incidents** of stalking, you can file a petition for an injunction against stalking. “Stalking” is defined as willful, malicious, and repeated actions to follow, harass, or cyberstalk another person.

WHAT DO I DO WITH THE PACKET?

Legal assistance is usually best if available and affordable. If you cannot get an attorney, you can contact a victim advocacy agency to help you fill out the forms. A list of domestic violence centers in your area is available in the clerk’s office.

To file a petition on your own: read the instructions carefully and complete each section of the forms with all of the information that you can provide. Try to write neatly or type the petition, so that the judge can read it.

It is important to include dates and locations of all violent incidents or threats of violence.

Include all information you have about other court cases involving you and the other party, children, finances, and places that the other person may be located to be served with copies.

After you complete the forms, submit them to the clerk’s office. You will need to sign and state that all information you provided is true under penalty of perjury. Notarization may be required. **Make sure all the statements in your petition are true. Making false statements under oath is perjury, which is a punishable offense under Florida law.**